



Riga Dynamo emerged victorious over Moscow Krylya Sovetov, 7-0.

Photo by Anatoly Okhmatkevich

LEADER THE SAME

The first stage of the USSR ice-hockey championship is over and the first games of the second one have already been played. Moscow Dynamo is still the leader with 22 points, Moscow CAC is three points behind and Voskresensk Khimik is seven points behind. Now no one has any doubt that in this season Dynamo is well set to win the title. The success of Leningrad AC (now placed fourth) is also somewhat surprising. The facts are

gratifying, as over the past few years this is admittedly the first case when no implicit leader is around.

The fans of Moscow Spartak, which has suffered its fourth successive defeat, are clearly disappointed. The club's play is clearly not up to standard.

It is so far difficult to say who will make the top eight who will continue the struggle for the medals. But so far among the four outsiders is the popular Moscow club Krylya Sovetov.

Won in the first leg

The USSR junior team (born 1961-1969) beat their Czechoslovak counterparts 2-0 in the first elimination game of the European championship.

The game was held at the Tbilisi Dynamo stadium in the presence of 15,000 viewers.

The return game is on March 30 in Czechoslovakia. The winner will play in the championship finals.

TTT wins

18-time holders of the European Champions Cup the Riga TTT women's basketball club defeated in Tampere local Pirinto 103-50 at the start of the new cup. This time Riga's top scorer was Daurmanova with 21 points. Semjonova and Zelina scored 12 points each.

USSR cup—for a third time

Alma-Ata Dynamo, having defeated Sverdlovsk Army Club 2-1 in the finals of the third national men's field hockey cup in Andizhan, have won the title for a third time.

Olympiad is coming closer...

Coming nearer is the start of the world chess Olympiad, due to be held in the Greek town of Saloniki on November 18. This is the two top Soviet Grandmasters, who were given the first numbers in the USSR men's team still continue their rivalry for the world title. In a word, the participation of Anatoly Karpov and Garry Kasparov in the team for championship is still under question.

There has been another draw in the 21st match out of which we have not yet informed fans.

The White pieces were in front of the triple world champion. The rivals continued the theoretical dispute on the Queen opening started in the 19th game. The first six moves repeated its course but later the challenger opted for a new continuation.

But Karpov, certainly, foresaw such a turn but he still sought to strengthen the initiative. Because of this he sacrificed two pawns in a row.

But we must give the Black their due. They would not retain their material advantage;

they returned what they did not need, considerably activating their pieces in the process. Cleverly defending himself, Kasparov neutralized all threats posed by the Whites and after multiple exchanges at one moment, even captured the initiative. But Karpov, too, acted in those minutes very accurately and inventively. New simplifications followed and a position developed, whose logical result was a draw. In a Rook ending with a small amount of pawns either side had reason to count on victory.

Viktor BABKIN, chess observer

Interviews at a press centre

Roman Toran (Spain), chairman of the appeals jury of the match, international judge, international master and FIDE vice-president for Europe.

As head of the appeals jury in the first part of the match, I am

going home as the "only one played" in the USSR. In fact, we have had very little work in Moscow. Here we only talk chess, and this is a great task for us. The match is held in a genuinely atmosphere of sportsmanship, the contestants treat each other well. The natural start of each game is a back shake. That the rivals reason is analysis right on the spot after the games is an unprecedented thing in such matches.

Mikhail Tal (USSR), ex-world champion:

The Moscow match has a very intricate plot. Let us take its beginning, which was so precipitous that it can be compared only with the beginning of the 1961 revenge match between yours truly and Mikhail Botvinnik (but then the outcome was on more wins in 24 games, like came a record draws series of top level).

In general, one may say the match's debut is over, and its middle game will continue until any of the contestants make six wins.

Draw of the world champions

World football champions drew in Lausanne with Scotland 1-1 in a friendly game.

The Italians, leading the players who in 1982 in Mexico were named as the world's best, opened the score. In the 60th minute Cabrinha, made the 3-0 goalkeeper Engel relieve the ball from the net.

The initiative then went over to the hosts, who had some opportunities they could have used to equalize. But Italian goal-keeper Engel, miraculously guarded the posts. However, two minutes to the interval the best striker of last season's Swiss championship, Bregi equalized through a free kick.

The second half proceeded with alternating success. The hero of the 1982 World Championship Italian Rossi was busy on the pitch, as he was heavily guarded by Swiss defenders.

The game showed that Switzerland is in top form and may replace first in the sixth elimination group, in which the USSR also competes.

Our next issue comes out on November 13.



EDITORIAL BOARD

Address: 16/2 Gorky St Moscow
Printed at the "Izvestia" Press
Moscow, USSR.
Published Tuesday and Saturday
Index 50078

MAN INFORMATION No. 81, 1984

Round the Soviet Union

NEW SHIPS HAVE BEEN ADDED TO THE FLEET OF THE LENA (A RIVER IN EASTERN SIBERIA) UNITED SHIPPING COMPANY. They came to the estuary of the Lena River through the thick ice of the Laptev Sea. The convoy included a powerful river icebreaker "Kapitan Borodkin", five dry-cargo motorships and a tanker adapted for navigation in the ice of northern seas and rivers.

AN ORDER FROM PROSPECTORS OF MARINE PANTRIES HAS BEEN FULFILLED BY A SHIPYARD IN THE CITY OF

YAROSLAVL IN THE RUSSIAN FEDERATION. They have taken delivery of the ship "Polligon", designed for a wide variety of prospecting, scientific and exploration work. Well suited for underwater drilling. It is at the same time a laboratory for testing marine prospecting and extraction technologies.

PROGRAMMING OF NEXT YEAR'S HARVEST HAS BEEN STARTED BY SPECIALISTS OF THE AGRO-CHEMICAL SERVICE IN THE REPUBLIC OF KAZAKHSTAN (east of the Soviet Union). The Information Computer Centre in the capital Alma-Ata has worked out a system of applying mineral fertilizer on cotton fields. The programmes envisage differentiated "feeding" of cotton fields.

No. 88 (603), NOVEMBER 13-16, 1984

Price 5 kopeks

KONSTANTIN CHERNENKO:

There is no alternative but to live next to each other'

US Praeger Publishers have put out the book, "US Relations: Selected Speeches and Speeches by K. U. Chernenko".

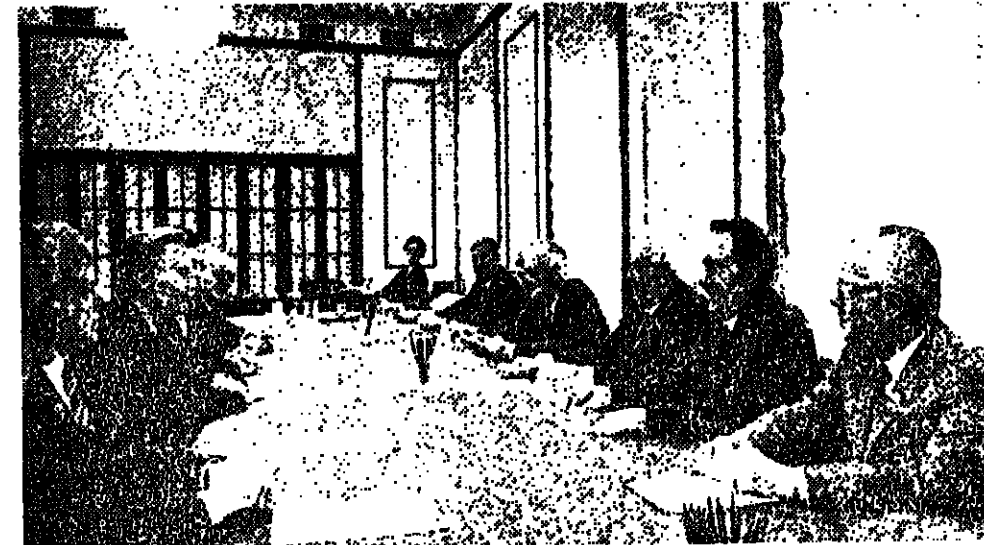
The book opens with a message from Konstantin Chernenko to US readers in which he says in particular: "I think the reader will notice the theme of Soviet-US relations seen from different angles is present in practically all my speeches and articles. It is understandable, because our two countries bear a great responsibility for peace and for ensuring that people in all countries live and work in peace."

And this is not a question of people's subjective desires — whether or not to take upon themselves this responsibility, but that this is so. Hence, in my opinion, I would add, a considered approach to the relations between our countries and that can help improve them.

It is hard for us to grasp the feelings of those who say that the preservation of tension in relations with the USSR is inevitable, and that the USA, supposedly, does not stand to lose anything because of this.

There are also people in your country who declare that in general they are not against normal relations with the USSR, but for talks with it and even agreements in the field of arms limitation. But for that, they say, the USA must be stronger than the USSR. This, of course, is not so. The desire to achieve military supremacy is a honest, businesslike talks on questions pertaining to the national security of the two states are incompatible with each other.

(Continued on page 2)



Konstantin Chernenko and György Lázár during their meeting.

GYÖRGY LÁZÁR IN MOSCOW

Konstantin Chernenko held a meeting in the Kremlin with a Member of the Politbureau of the Central Committee of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party, Chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Hungarian People's Republic, György Lázár, who was in Moscow on a working visit.

During discussions, the two highly regarded the present relations between the two parties, countries and their peoples. Touching on foreign policy issues, they expressed their mutual determination to further strengthen the unity and cohesion of the socialist community, upgrade their all-round fruitful cooperation, and work tirelessly to realize the fraternal nations' common objective of improving the international situation.

At a Kremlin ceremony György Lázár was awarded the Order of the October Revolution. Presenting the award Konstantin Chernenko emphasized G. Lázár's great services to the promotion of fraternal friendship

and all-round cooperation between the USSR and Hungary. Nikolai Tikhonov also held a meeting with György Lázár to consider further bilateral economic, scientific and technological cooperation. They devoted special attention to progress made towards the implementation of accords reached during a visit to the USSR last summer by a Hungarian Party and state delegation and meetings between Konstantin Chernenko and János Kádár last June in Moscow.

The Working Committee asked Rajiv Gandhi to reorganize the Party's leading organs and the Party's parliamentary faction executive. They also decided to recommend the holding of general elections for the Lower Chamber of Parliament in January, 1985, as was planned earlier. However, a final decision on this issue will be taken after consultations which Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi is due to hold with the leading ministers of the state in his capacity as the Party's Chairman.

Indian PM calls for unity

Delhi. The people of India have paid their last respects to their glorious daughter, the outstanding political and public figure, Indira Gandhi. The late Indian Prime Minister willed that her ashes be scattered over the top of the Himalayas which are sacred to every Indian.

The new Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi has called on the Indian people to consolidate their unity and to counter all attempts to incite intercommunal violence in the country.

Mr Gandhi has requested the relevant government departments

to give every possible assistance to victims of the violence provoked by anti-national elements following Indira Gandhi's brutal assassination. The head of the Indian Government pointed out the importance of early implementation of the various aspects of the socio-economic programme launched by his mother aimed at improving the living conditions of the Indian people.

The Indian Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi has been elected Chairman of the ruling Indian National Congress (I) Party. His candidacy was unanimously approved by

the delegates who attended an emergency meeting of the Working Committee of the Indian National Congress (I) Party convened to examine the situation in the country following Indira Gandhi's murder.

The Working Committee asked Rajiv Gandhi to reorganize the Party's leading organs and the Party's parliamentary faction executive. They also decided to recommend the holding of general elections for the Lower Chamber of Parliament in January, 1985, as was planned earlier. However, a final decision on this issue will be taken after consultations which Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi is due to hold with the leading ministers of the state in his capacity as the Party's Chairman.

National Reconstruction, Daniel Ortega. He said it was known that as a priority, Washington intended to seize the Nicaraguan capital. Under the circumstances, the government of the republic was taking steps to mobilize the population to defend Managua and other major populated areas. D. Ortega resolutely rejected the inventions fanned by the United States about alleged deliveries of Soviet MIG fighters to Nicaragua.

The Pentagon's assertions that Nicaragua was receiving offensive weapons, he said, was merely an official pretext to justify the military actions of the White House.

(Continued on page 8)

FACTS and EVENTS

President Reagan has signed a bill on intelligence expenditure in the 1985 fiscal year. The total sum in the bill is strictly confidential, yet it was admitted by Daniel Moynihan, Vice-Chairman of Senate's Select Committee on Intelligence, that this is the largest intelligence budget in American history.

The United States has carried out another underground nuclear test in the Nevada Desert. The Energy Department in Washington says the device had a yield of twenty kilotons. This is the thirteenth nuclear test officially announced by the Washington administration this year.

First CMEA foreign exhibition

This picture was taken in the Soviet pavilion at Camexpo-84, the first joint foreign exhibition mounted by CMEA member-countries. It is being held at the Palacio de los Deportes in one of the central parks in Mexico City.

The Soviet section, which features 1,500 items, demonstrates achievements in many areas of the Soviet economy, in the fulfilment of the programme for economic and social development

in the USSR, and tells about the Soviet way of life. A special place in the pavilion is dedicated to the 60th anniversary of the establishment of diplomatic relations between the Soviet Union and Mexico.

Most of the items are the results of socialist economic integration.

Other exhibits illustrate space exploration. Camexpo-84 is open until November 23.

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"MAN Information" comes out on Tuesdays and Saturdays and offers in brief the latest information on events in the USSR and in the world reported by TASS and foreign news agencies.

Nothing short of the material carried in the editions of both

"Moscow News" and "MAN Information" gives you a full idea of life in the Soviet Union for the week.

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Round the Soviet Union

COLOURFUL EMBLEMS OF FAST TRAMWAY HAVE BEEN PUT UP ABOVE THE STATIONS IN THIS COUNTRY'S FIRST UNDERGROUND TRAMLINE IN VOLGOGRAD. The 3.5-kilometre underground tramline which crosses the central part of the city will carry its first passengers on the eve of the October Revolution celebrations. The line is an extension of one of the busiest of the eleven tram routes in Volgograd. Tens of thousands of Volgograd residents will be able to save a lot of time when they want to get to the centre of the city.

A THIRTEENTH POWER UNIT HAS BEEN PUT INTO OPERATION AT THE CHEBOKSARY HYDROPOWER STATION. It has increased the overall power rating of the station — the last stage in the Volga Area Power Cascade — by more than one million kilowatts. With the commissioning of all its eighteen generators the station will produce more electricity than was generated by all the stations in Russia before the Revolution.

A PROGRAMME OF JOINT RESEARCH IN 1985-1986 HAS BEEN ADOPTED BY THE PARTICIPANTS OF A SOVIET-FINISH SYMPOSIUM ON LOW-TEMPERATURE AND SOLID-STATE PHYSICS. As part of this programme, physicists of the two countries will continue their experimental and theoretical study of the properties of matter at low temperatures, and design new methods for measuring temperatures close to the zero.

READY TO COME TO THE RESCUE

The people in the picture (left) are no mountain climbers, even though their occupation presupposes no lesser risk. Day and night, in the heat or cold, rain or snow, mountain rescuers should, at the first signal, and within minutes, show up at the spot of disaster to rescue people at any cost.

A TASS photo correspondent captured several moments of the daily work of a rescue team in Chialura (a town in the Transcaucasia) where there is a combine mining the manganese ore in mountains. Mining work in this place is carried out under especially complex conditions. One has to be ready for any emergencies — spring floods, mud slides and underground fires, the fighting of which calls for the use of modern machinery.

Surely, the rescuers' work is pregnant with danger, but disasters in their trade are a great rarity. Thanks to daily experiments and research into mountain rescue work, and prevention of disasters, not a single emergency situation has occurred at the Chialura mines for many years now.



Climbing great heights is part of the unit's training programme. During the training, perfecting the technique of pulling out underground fires. The training can also help rescuers (right) Kupradze).

Gas from the Karakum Desert

Gas from the recently commissioned Shabab field in Central Karakum Desert in Central Asia has begun to be pumped into the Central Asia-Centre pipeline.

The builders of the gas field worked in difficult desert conditions: everything from ordinary wells to drilling water had to be brought there from hundreds of kilometres away. A cluster of gas fields has been discovered in Central Karakum. The first to be commissioned was Uch Aji. The installations for total preparation of gas assembled here make it possible to connect the neighbouring fields to the line. Therefore the gas at Shabab goes through only preliminary purification from admixtures and is then pumped along the pipeline to Uch Aji. The same system is being used on the Eastern Uch Aji field. This will save millions of roubles in capital investment and reduce by several months the time for their commissioning.

LOBSTERS FROM A CONVEYER LINE

An unusual enterprise has appeared on the left bank of the Don River opposite residential estates in the city of Rostov-on-Don in Southern Russia. Here, for the first time, a production conveyor operating round the year has been commissioned for roasting lobsters regarded as a delicacy.

So far, this is an experimental shed, as the assembly of the biological complex is not to be completed. Next year, the lobster factory will operate in a closed cycle employing complete automation which excludes manual operations.

In order to reduce the consumption of fuel, the factory will use solar energy, with solar panels being assembled on the roof of the production block. The lobster factory will become not only an experimental ground for scientists, but also a profitable enterprise for the Klov collective farm in the Aksai Region, which has undertaken to build the factory.

Training foreign metallurgists in Moscow

Over 1,300 foreign metallurgists have been trained by the Institute of Steel and Alloys (ISI) in Moscow.

This is one of the leading educational establishments in the USSR which train specialists for different industries, above all ferrous and non-ferrous metallurgy.

Over 300 foreign students are trained at the Institute. Among them are specialists of such specialists of special significance for the development of the metallurgical industry of their countries. The ISI provides assistance in the development of the

metallurgical industry, specifically India, Egypt, Algeria, Sri Lanka, Nigeria.

Among more than 800 teachers of the Institute which marked its 67th anniversary this year, are 5 academicians and corresponding members of the Academy of Sciences of the USSR and Union Republics, 114 professors and doctors of sciences.

Apart from the usual educational programme for foreigners, a special course of lectures is delivered at the Institute on problems of metallurgy of those countries from where they came for studies.

Using sunshine profitably on farms

Energy of the sun has been used at the service of the Communist Party of the Kazakh Region (KPR) in the village of Beldino.

The aid of spherical mirrors reflects the flow of rays from the sun, producing a light power of

units, refrigerators and other mechanisms. Surplus energy is stored in storage batteries, to be made use of during the night and rainy days.

The construction of such power stations in the valleys of southern Kazakhstan, where the torrid sun shines from early spring till late autumn, quickly pays off.

Science and technology

MAN A MILLION YEARS OLDER

Quite unexpected finds were made by Soviet archaeologists in the centre of Yakutia (Eastern Siberia).

Excavating in permafrost near Dering-Yuryakh village they found stone artifacts aged approximately 1.5-2 million years.

In all they discovered on an area of 2,622 square metres about fifteen hundred articles, unmistakably touched by the human hand.

Hence, man lived in the heart of Yakutia in the same period as the East African Australopithecus.

What is more, scientists concerned with permafrost have made one more amazing conclusion: it was not warmer in Yakutia at that time. Soil temperature, for instance, was a whole four degrees lower.

This means that dwellers of the terraces above Dering-Yuryakh had to have sufficiently sophisticated clothing and be able to make fire which their African

contemporaries did not have and could not do for a very long time to come.

'AIR BRIDGE' TO ANTARCTICA

It is with fireworks of welcome from flare pistols that the capital of the Soviet Antarctic expedition — the Molodyozhnaya observatory in the Antarctic land of Endebergy — met the IL-18(D) airliner. It flew to the place scientists and specialists after a four-day transcontinental flight on the Leningrad-Antarctica route.

The last stretch of the route from the Mozambican capital Maputo to Molodyozhnaya passed over areas in the Indian and Southern oceans where no permanent weather observations are conducted. However, forecasters succeeded in calculating the weather conditions during the more than five thousand kilometre flight. The plane flew at a height of 8.5 thousand metres in the clouds with an even favourable wind.

Throughout November, the IL-18(D) will make out a series of shuttle flights between Molodyozhnaya and Maputo to carry 250 Polar staff members of the 30th Antarctic expedition.

VIEWPOINT

Vocational training in the USSR: school of studies and labour

Vladimir KONKIN, First Vice-Chairman of the USSR State Committee for Vocational Training

The current academic year in the Soviet Union marks the beginning of a new stage in the further development of Soviet school — its reorganization in accordance with a large-scale reform embarked upon after nationwide discussions. Life demands that the system of vocational training, organized more than 40 years ago, should also undergo continuous improvement.

At present the country has more than 7,500 vocational schools with more than 3.0 million pupils.

Then what does restructuring of this system under the new reform imply and how is it carried out?

Intensive work has now been done on the reorganization of operating educational establishments. On September 1, pupils began studies in unified secondary vocational schools. It means that effected is a transition to a unified type of vocational schools which provide the pupils with a trade and a complete secondary education. A greater part of the schools will specialize in many fields and the courses will take three years (one year for those with a complete secondary education). Besides, the new reform envisages organizing in vocational schools branches or short-term evening shift departments in which only different trades will be taught. So, young people with different educational backgrounds can be admitted into the vocational schools.

The aim of all 7,500 reorganized schools and new ones to be established is to meet, as fully as possible, the requirements of scientific-technical progress in training skilled workers.

The network of vocational schools is also making rapid headway. During the next five-year plan (1986-1990) it is planned to build about 800 large complexes of vocational schools.

In conformity with the reform, admission into vocational schools is expected to almost double. It is also envisaged to considerably expand the training of workers in new fields resulting from scientific and technological revolution. For example, the development and operation of automated production based around computers, robots, microprocessors and flexible production lines.

The new reform calls for a more thorough tuition in the social and natural sciences at vocational schools, as well as in technical, agricultural and other special subjects. The necessary changes have already been introduced in the syllabus.

But our most important reserve which must guarantee a successful implementation of the vocational school reform is the 350,000-strong collective of skilled engineers, teachers and educators — all of whom are staff members of educational establishments. In charge of the USSR vocational training system. New efforts required of them are embodied in the reform, together with due attention to their needs. Thus, the reform envisages an average rise in the salary of teachers and other educational workers by 30-35 per cent. Moral incentives have also been instituted.

LENINGRAD'S ENVOIOUS SOCIAL PROGRAMMES

The dynamic development of Leningrad, the Soviet Union's second largest city of 5,000,000 people, has enabled it to increase its municipal budget to 1,000 million roubles. Deductions from profit and turnover taxes of the factories make up this sum. The treasury has further benefited from the fact, that, at the beginning of the year alone the city's industrial output grew by more than three per cent.

This guarantees a rise in expenditure on social needs, says the head of the municipal council's finance department, Viktor Lomachenko. Thus, no matter how severe the coming winter will be, the people won't pay even a kopeck more for heating. Heating bills cover only a portion of the cost of centralized heating, while the rest is catered for by allocations from the city's budget. Such subsidies

have kept the bills of utility services intact for several decades now. Lomachenko points out.

He also emphasizes that the city's transportation fares have been pegged since 1948. Even though the length of the routes has increased by hundreds of kilometres, metro, tram, bus and trolleybus fares have not changed. Municipal funds cover half the expenditure on transportation.

Funds for maintaining the growing housing stock are enough to keep rents at the level they were over 60 years ago. For instance, a family pays on an average four per cent of its income for a three-room apartment. Housing accounts for over 40 per cent of the total budget appropriations and is next only to health care and education, which take up a quarter of the treasury appropriations.

FROM the SOVIET PRESS

WHAT ONE PER CENT INCREASE IN PRODUCTIVITY MEANS

The achievement of higher productivity has been and continues to be the main foundation for consolidating the country's economy and raising the living standards of the people. The significance of this factor has been growing because in modern conditions the "price" of effective labour has sharply increased. Today, writes the magazine *POLITICHESKOYE SAMOOBRAZOVANIYE*, all production collectives have joined the socialist emulation drive for overfulfilment of productivity quotas by one per cent. What benefit will the country derive if each collective raises productivity by an additional one per cent above the quota? The magazine cites the following figures:

The one per cent growth in productivity will make it possible to obtain industrial products worth more than 7,000 million roubles over and above the quota. This will save the work of nearly four hundred thousand people, or almost as many industrial and office workers as are engaged today in the Soviet river fleets and merchant marine. In power generation, one per cent above the quota amounts to almost 15,000 million kWh of additional energy, or approximately as much as is generated by all the power stations in Georgia. In the steel industry, one per cent increase in productivity means more than one million tonnes of rolled iron and steel. In the engineering industry, this increase means much. It is achieved by the workers at the tractor-making factories, nearly six thousand new tractors will additionally toil on the fields of this country.

NATURAL GAS STATION FOR AUTOMOBILES

Near the city of Tula in the European part of Russian Federation, tests have been completed on an additional compressor station for filling lorries with natural gas, the newspaper *SOTSIALISTICHESKAYA INDUSTRIYA* reports. This is the first Soviet natural gas station built completely with Soviet-made equipment.

The first lorries which used natural gas instead of petrol appeared in the Soviet cities comparatively recently. Today, large numbers of lorries are being transferred to the new type of fuel. In the near future, more than one thousand natural gas compressor stations must be built in this country.

Many branches of the national economy are directly involved in the problem of switching automobiles to the use of natural gas. A range of ZIL and GAZ lorries are designed in such a way that they can consume methane gas instead of petrol.

Up to now the equipment for the natural gas stations was purchased only from foreign firms. One such station costs nearly two million dollars. The main sample for the natural gas station created at the Tula enterprise costs 950 thousand roubles. Preliminary estimates say that the commercially produced station will cost nearly 600 thousand.

The first Soviet-built natural gas station has been designed over a short period of time. One year has passed from designing the station to the completion of assembly and commissioning work.

TEN THOUSAND MILLION BOOKS FOR CHILDREN

In the Soviet Union books for children and adolescents occupy a special place. Answering the question why this is so, writer Sergei Mitkhov recalled a Japanese proverb, "The soul of a three-year-old remains inviolable until he is a hundred years old". It is in childhood that the foundations are laid for the man's morals and ethics. The literature he reads at the time plays a major part.

Over the years of Soviet power, writes the newspaper *MOSKOVSKY KOMSOMOLETS*, more than ten thousand million books have been produced for children and adolescents. Nearly seventy publishing houses in this country are together producing three thousand titles of books for children in 82 languages in the total of half a Soviet publishing house in a year. The biggest specialized is Detkaya Literatura (Literature for Children). The total number of copies of books it produces every year for children between five and seventeen years of age

is two hundred million. Today, it completes the publication of an unprecedented "Library of World Literature for Children" in fifty volumes which include the best literary works of all times and peoples. Each constituent republic has its own publishing houses producing books for children in the national languages.

IS CLASSICAL DANCE OBSOLETE?

You have always been loyal to classical dance. Now and again, one hears an opinion that the classical dance was a splendid medium of expression in its heyday in the past and that today it is obsolete, a SOVIETSKAYA KULTURA correspondent asked the Soviet ballerina Raisa Struchkova to comment on the remark.

I completely disagree with such people and I repeat that classical and classical dancing present a formula following which modern ballet will make quite a few discoveries yet. This can be seen from the fact that the best productions in the Soviet choreography, such as "The Flames of Paris", "The Fountains of Bakhchisarai", "Rococo and Juliet", "Laurencia", "Love Legend", "Spartacus", "The Tenth Hour" and "The Golden Age" are all based on the ethnic values, aesthetics and expressive means of the classical ballet.

The school of classical dance, the methods of and principles for its study have been taking shape for centuries, being selected and tested in the artistic practice. This gave birth to a clear-cut system to train the human body, a system based on precise information gleaned throughout the centuries of the development of ballet. It is shown by experience that a dancer who has the mastery of the classical ballet school feels natural in any plastic element, and sufficiently quickly grasps the arsenal of the most up-to-date systems of modern choreography.

The classical ballet opens up, to the ballet dancers and to the choreographers, inexhaustible artistic possibilities, and on its basis one can produce performances quite different from each other in their scenic solutions. The process of the enrichment of ballet's means of expression with new colours is going on all the time. It roots with sensitivity to everything that is taking place in theatrical choreography in the contiguous branches of the art, and in sports.

THE BOLDINO MUSEUM-PRESERVE

Photos were taken by press photographer Yevsey in the village of Boldino. Gorky and writer Alexander Pushkin spent his family estate in the Nizhni Novgorod (now Gorky Region) three autumns (his seasons) in 1830, 1833 and 1834. In his address Boldino he always experienced an un-



swirl creative upsurge. Precisely here he created masterpieces like the eighth and ninth chapters of "Eugene Onegin", "Little Tragedies", "Tales of Belkin", the poem, "The Bronze Horseman", and lyrical verse. Today, Boldino boasts the poets' museum-preserve and Pushkin poetry recitals are held there, too.



The family estate; ● Alexander Pushkin's armchair; ● In the centre — a monument to the poet.

SPECIALIZED FIRMS

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NOVOFORM Firm — exports secondary processable materials and production waste: waste paper, textile waste and waste of synthetic and chemical fibres, ferrous and non-ferrous metallurgy waste, petrochemical and oil-refining waste, plastic and polymer resin waste, rubber-containing waste, and other kinds of reprocessable materials and production waste of various industries of the USSR.

NOVOBALT Firm — exports peat and peat products, wooden articles for industrial and household use, gardening and orchard tools and implements, goods for amateur fishing and camping, pleasure and sport rowboats, centreboard boats, model-making and do-it-yourself kits.

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A road across the preserve. Photos by Andrii Rnyazev

Health-building centres for workers

After completing their shift, workers from the Novodzhambul phosphorus factory in Soviet Kazakhstan have headed into Kazakh. Buses brought them into a picturesque area on the Kazakhstan foothills, where the factory's sanatorium had been built.

The new health-building centre, set up in line with a trade union committee's decision, is situated on the shores of a small lake. Treatment is complemented with physical exercises on a stadium and rest at comfortable apartments. More than 2,000 people a year may spend their leisure time after a working day without using their annual leave.

In Kazakhstan about a thousand and trade union health-building centres have been set up. Workers make a token payment; trade unions pay between 70 and 100 per cent of the entire cost of treatment and rest there.

All major factories in Kazakhstan have sanatoriums like the one in Novodzhambul. This is not the only form of rest and treatment of workers. Sports bases, summer holiday-homes, and children's Pioneer camps are set up on the banks of rivers and lakes. Factory and office workers get easy-term vouchers for holidaying at other health resorts in the Soviet Union.

Theatre, Cinema and TV Stars



Olga Chenchikova in the ballet "La Bayadere" by Minkus. Photo by Dmitry Kulikov

OLGA CHENCHIKOVA

Olga Chenchikova holds a place of prominence among the stars of Soviet ballet. She won world-wide recognition when she was barely 17. Since then, every one of her performances rivets the attention of ballet fans.

She is a ballerina who has a majestic bearing, beautiful appearance, long straight legs and immaculate dancing techniques. Her heroines are majestic and strict, and they exude an air of profound serenity and inner significance.

Olga was born in the industrial town of Elektrostal, near Moscow. Her parents are workers who worked at the factory all their lives. Olga was fond of dancing when she was still a child and attended a dancing group at a Palace of Young Pioneers. After leaving school, she was rejected by the Moscow Ballet School. I then decided to go and try my luck at the Ballet School in the city of Perm, says Olga. My parents did not want me to travel all that far and alone, but I gave them an ultimatum: If I do not become a ballerina, I said, you will bear the blame.

Chenchikova became a splendid ballerina. Much credit for this goes to one of the best Soviet ballet instructors Liudmila Sakharova, whose class Chenchikova attended for six years. While still a student at the Perm School, she won a silver medal at the International Ballet Contest held in Moscow in 1973.

After the Perm School, she was a soloist with the Perm Opera and Ballet company for three years. She danced Kiri in "Don Quixote", Myrthe in romantic "Giselle", and Odette and Odile in "Swan Lake". One of her best parts was Clarice in "Il servitore di due padroni", a ballet by modern choreographer Nikolai Bovarchikov and based on Carlo Goldoni's comedy.

In 1977, Olga Chenchikova was invited together with her husband Marat Daukayev to dance in "Swan Lake" at the Kirov Opera and Ballet Theatre in Leningrad. Her appearance there was a success. Soon the two ballet dancers were employed by the famous company.

I sought to become a dancer with the Kirov Ballet company which takes pains to preserve classical ballet, says Olga. The ballerina dances classical roles of Aurora, Kiri, Nikiya and Gamzatti, Odette-Odile, Papillon, and Raymonda, etc., inspired by Leningrad ballet traditions. She finds parts in modern repertoire quite suitable. When she took part in a Youth Ballet Contest in Leningrad, she won the first prize for dancing Mekhmons-banu, the heroine of Yuri Grigorovich's staged ballet, "The Legend of Love". Oriental beauty Mekhmons and the legendary Cleopatra of Ancient Egypt, whom Chenchikova dances at the Mdivdov Opera and Ballet Theatre, are some of the ballerina's favorite parts.

Olga Chenchikova had a spectacular success in Paris. In just two months she danced in 22 performances. The ballerina conquered the audiences not only with her rendering of the Russian classics but also with her parts in ballet pieces by major French choreographers — "Opus No. 5" by Maurice Béjart to music by Anton Webern, and "Notre Dame de Paris" by Roland Petit. Chenchikova splendidly conveyed the Western choreographic style, its rigid plastics, and its emotional reserve. Olga Chenchikova is one of those who could, by right, be described as the pride of the Soviet ballet. The twenty-eight-year-old ballerina is at the height of her talent.

Yelena LITVINSKAYA

The Bolshoi Opera in Poland

On a visit to the Polish capital Warsaw is the opera company of the Moscow Bolshoi Theatre.

This is not the Bolshoi Opera's first visit to Poland, says S. Lushin, the Director-General of the Bolshoi Theatre. Our veterans remember the concerts they gave in Warsaw soon after Victory Day in 1945, when the Polish capital still lay in ruins. During subsequent performances in Poland (both the opera and the ballet companies have been in Poland on several occasions) we were happy to see the people of Warsaw restore their beautiful city, and we saw new residential areas rise.

We have many friends among masters of the arts in the fraternal country. Particularly close are our contacts with the Teatr Wielki of Warsaw, which has

graciously lent us its stage. On its stage we will show Musorgsky's "Khovanshchina", "Eugene Onegin" by Pyotr Tchaikovsky, and "The Tsar's Bride" by Rimsky-Korsakov. Outstanding members of the cast who have gone to Poland include I. Arkhipova, Yu. Mazurok, Ya. Raikov, V. Pyavko, A. Verdnikov, G. Kalinina, and other soloists.

Soviet music is the herald of friendship

Further expansion of cooperation in the publication of musical works is envisaged in an agreement signed in Moscow between the Soviet Copyright Agency and the Japanese firm Zen On.

We are seeking, as fully as possible, to satisfy the interest of our people in Soviet arts, said the firm's President S. Matsunaka. That is why our firm has of late

produced a number of recordings by Russian classical and modern Soviet authors. We give one some idea of the level of Soviet musical culture. During my current stay in Soviet capital I have had a chance to hear concert the music festival "Autumn", the programme which have brought to many new talents. I have seen compositions which have been played during this festival will replenish the repertoire of Japanese companies and performers.

The Japanese-Soviet Association, the former which I took a most active part in, will further strengthen cooperation.

I have no doubts that, with works by USSR composers the Association will help in deepening mutual understanding and trust between our two peoples.

MOSAICS, STAINED-GLASS PANELS AND DRAWINGS BY YURI KOROLYOV



"A Portrait of Dmitry Shostakovich".

A one-man show of works by Yuri Korolyov has opened in Moscow's Central Artists Club. Muscovites are quite familiar with this artist, who is also the director of the Tretyakov Gallery. His big monumental works decorate the interiors of many public buildings of the capital.

The present show of over 300

works gives an idea of the artist's versatile talent. On display are sketches for frescoes, paintings and drawings, focusing the history and present of the country. There are a lot of landscapes, decorative architectural monuments, USSR and abroad, at still lifes.



"Outer Space Brothers". • "A Dance".

FESTIVAL GATHERS FRIENDS

Our contemporary is the main hero of the works presented in the programme of the All-Union Festival of Soviet Music, currently in progress in Kazakhstan.

The Secretary of the USSR Composers Union Tikhon Khrennikov has said that the festival's repertoire makes it possible to gain adequate knowledge of the best works of the Soviet authors and to fully feel their thematic and genre range. The audiences will hear symphonic, choral and chamber concerts as well as ball of songs.

Concerts of leading performers and composers are taking place in Alma-Ata, Pavlodar, Karaganda, Semipalatinsk, and in other cities and rural areas of Kazakhstan.

In all, music by more than 150 composers from all the constituent republics will be played at the festival.

The best premiere of the year

An opera based on Bertolt Brecht's play, "Mother Courage and Her Children", has been made into an anti-war appeal when it was staged by a theatre in Kishinev, the capital of Moldavia. The music was written by the Soviet composer Sergei Korotkiy. "The Suller", as the opera is called, has been recognized as the best premiere of the year.

WHAT'S ON?

November 13-16

THEATRES

Bolshoi Theatre (Sverdlov Sq.). Guest performances by the Fakhreiev Opera and Ballet Theatre (Georgia). 13 — Strauss, "Salomea" (opera). 14 — The closing concert. Bolshoi Theatre performance: 15 — Double-bill: Bartok, "The Wooden Prince", "Dietrich's Song" (ballet). 16 — Khrennikov, "Love for Love" (ballet).

Stanislavsky and Nemirovich-Danchenko Musical Theatre (17 Pushkinskaya St.). 14 — Offenbach, "La Belle Helene" (opera). 15 — Double-bill: Schubert, "Evening Dances" (ballet). Strauss, "Straussiana" (ballet). 16 — Prokofiev, "The Love of Three Oranges" (opera).

Operetta Theatre (6 Pushkinskaya St.). 13 — Pichkin, "Wedding With the General". 15 — Karayev, "The Flery Gascon". 16 — "Operetta". Operetta — a concert review.

Moscow Chamber Musical Theatre (71 Leningradskaya Prospekt). 14, 15 — Tarverdiyev, "Count Calisto". 16 — Pashkevich, "The Miser".

FILMS

"White Feather" (CML MPRI). An adventure film, in which action takes place at the end of the last century, tells of the struggle of a Red Guard against oppression.

Cinema: "Novorossiysk" (Teatrya Komikova Sq.). Teatrya Komikova Sq. (Teatrya Komikova Sq.). Cinema: "Central Cinema" (25 Bakhrushin St.). Metro Paveletskaya.

To Come: All Over Again (Odessa Studios). A story about Lenin's cinema. Cinema: "Meteor" (65 Gorky St.). Metro Skhodnitskaya.

EXHIBITIONS

Bakhrushin Theatre Museum (31/12 Bakhrushin St.). Exhibition "From the Ballet Museum's Collection". The exhibition shows over 200 acquisitions over the decade, is dedicated to the 50th anniversary of the play portrays modern

USSR AT AN INTERNATIONAL FAIR IN DELHI

The Soviet Union will take part in the International Fair which is to be held in Delhi between 14 and 27 November this year.

The Soviet Union occupies the first place in purchases of Indian goods and in deliveries of its own goods to India. Over the past ten years, the volume of trade between the two countries has increased more than four times and has reached two and a half thousand million roubles. Many Indian goods, and not only traditional products, but also power and electrical engineering equipment, machine tools, rolled iron and steel are purchased by Soviet organizations.

In exchange, the USSR delivers oil and oil products, chemical fertilizers, chemicals, cement, various metals and machine equipment.

About this and other important aspects of the Soviet-Indian cooperation one can learn at the Soviet stand, which includes more than four thousand exhibits. 80 per cent of them are to be exhibited in Delhi for the first time. Taking part in the 3,600 square metre display.

Contacts and contracts

At the Moscow branch of the USSR Chamber of Commerce and Industry has been transferred into the Moscow Chamber of Commerce and Industry. The Chamber's charter was adopted at a leadership election.

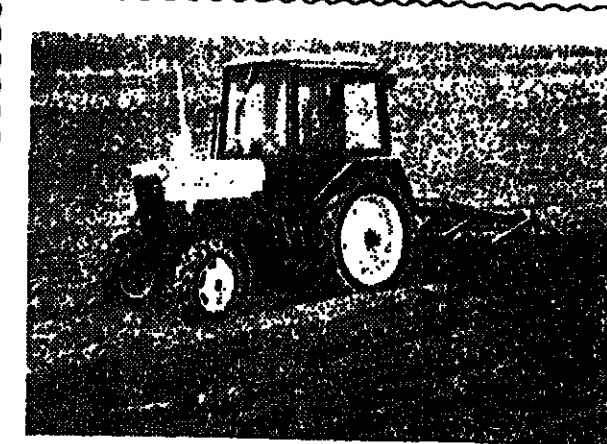
At the signing of a protocol on the 6th session of the USSR-Soviet commission on international shipping. The session discussed prospects for more mutually profitable cooperation in merchant shipping and agreed on exchanging experience in training merchant seamen.

Reliable contacts with Elgep

The Hungarian Elgep association produces food equipment worth 3,000 million forints a year, and some 25 per cent of them go to the USSR. The firm has been cooperating with the USSR for over 20 years now.

At present the firm offers to export its novelties, among them the Multifarm machine making rolls, cakes and biscuits.

The firm wants now to concentrate on the efficiency and quality of its machines, a wider use of mechanization, including the use of microprocessors. To achieve that the firm will further promote mutually profitable collaboration with colleagues in the USSR and other CMEA nations.

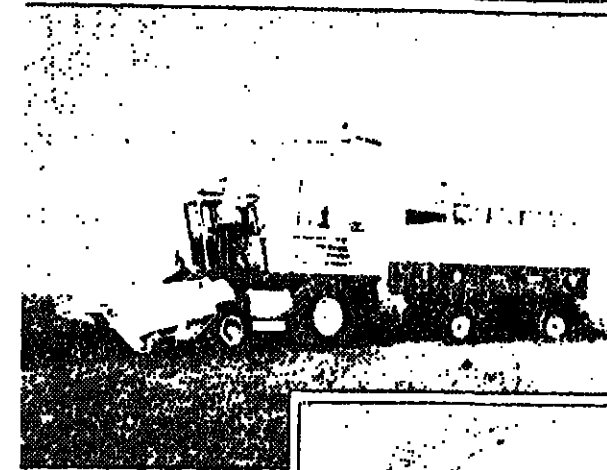


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Railwaymen expanding their links

At the Ministry of Railways of the USSR in Moscow, a meeting has taken place between the Minister of Railways Nikolai Kornev and the Minister of Communications of Sweden Curt Bostrom. Discussed at the meeting were questions linked with expansion of cooperation between the two countries in the area of railway transport. Thus, for instance, the Swedish side will consider the possibilities for organizing a Stockholm-Moscow train.

Close business ties have been established between the rail-

ways of the two countries. For nearly twenty years one carriage of the Soviet railways has been travelling between Moscow and Stockholm. At the suggestion of this country, the Swedish side will consider the possibilities for organizing a Stockholm-Moscow train.

Although the railway departments of the two countries have no agreement on permanent scientific and technical cooperation, the business contacts which have been built up over the past few years are permanent. Some repair enterprises of the Ministry of Railways of the USSR are using tools supplied by the Swedish firm of Sandvik. The firm of Nela cooperates

with the Ministry of Electrical Engineering of the USSR in matters of raising the reliability and service life of storage batteries for electric locomotives.

For more than fifteen years, the Soviet foreign trade organization Energomachexport has been supplying Sweden with wheel sets, solid wheels, automatic couplers, car axles and other parts. In turn, the V/O Energomachexport is considering possibilities for purchases in Sweden of solid wheels for the 4C-200 electric locomotives.

Also proposed have been the deliveries to the USSR of special lorries for repairing the contact systems and composite brake blocks.

Touring where the Cossacks lived

Five centuries ago, in the steppes along the Don and the Dnieper rivers there appeared settlements of escaped slave peasants and free men known as Cossacks. By the end of the 16th century they were a sizeable military force. The Soviet government used the Cossacks for the protection of the southern borders of the state from nomadic invasions.

The itinerary of a new tour offered by Intourist begins with a visit to Kravonod, a city which stretches along the north-west bank of the Kuban River. Foreign guests will be able to familiarize themselves with its sights and visit a local lore museum and the exhibition,

"The Traditions and Costumes of Kuban Cossacks". They will visit a horse track, ride Russian troikas, and take boat trips on the river. In the restaurant "The Cossack Hunter", the tourists will be able to taste dishes of the Kuban cuisine.

The next city in the tour is Rostov-on-Don. The itinerary includes tour of the city and speed boat trips along the Don River. In Novocheboksar, the guests will be interested to see the "Museum of the Don Cossacks" with its collection of weapons and articles of everyday life.

The tour ends with a visit to the city of Zaporozhye. In the

Intourist news

suburbs, they will see a 700-year-old oak tree (which witnessed the lines when the Zaporozhskaya Sich Cossacks fought the Turks) as well as the Black Rock gorge, the place of death of the Kievan Prince Svyatoslav (in the year of 972) and Cossack fortifications built at the beginning of the 17th century.

In the evening, the tourists will be invited to enjoy a folkloric programme and taste dishes of the Ukrainian cuisine at the restaurant, "Kozachyi Dohod", "Zaporozhskaya Sich" and "Tourist".

The eight-day tour commences next year.